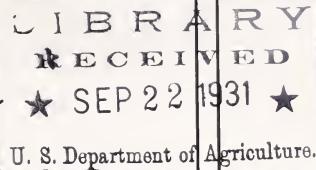


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6257

A Little Book *About Roses*



Autumn

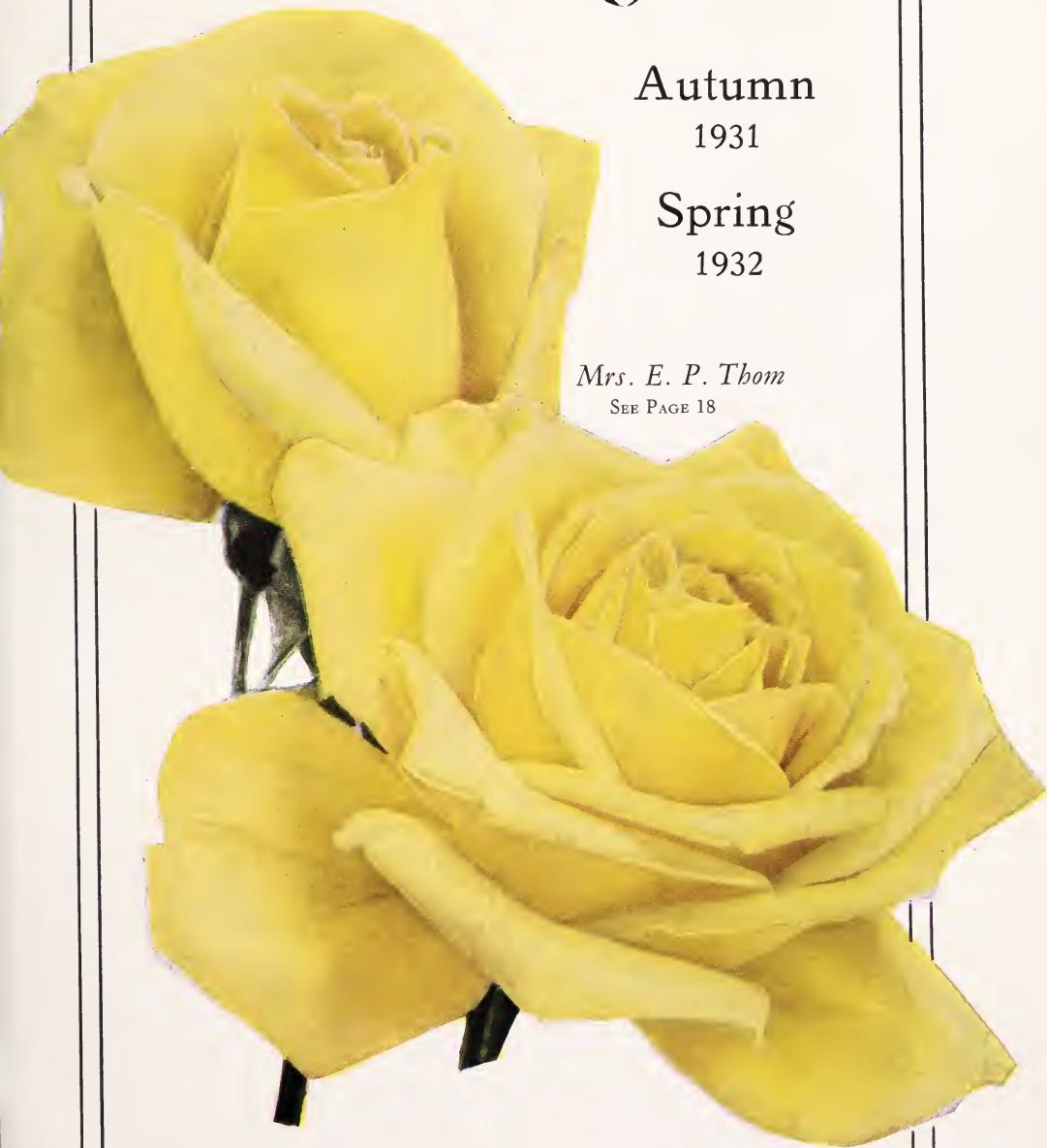
1931

Spring

1932

Mrs. E. P. Thom

SEE PAGE 18





Rev. F. Page-Roberts. See page 19



Talisman. See page 20

Your attention is kindly called to the arrangement of our writings in this little book. The first few pages are preliminary and timely remarks for the prospective buyer, both old and new. Then follow four classes of Roses; Hybrid Teas, page 12; Hybrid Perpetuals, page 21; Climbers, page 23; and Polyanthas, page 26. Pages 27 to 32 are devoted to cultural methods. On the last pages are typical experiences of some of our customers.

Planting Seasons for Dormant Roses

HERE seems to be no doubt that, for the average planter, spring is the logically accepted planting season, not only for Roses, but for nursery materials in general. That will probably remain so because our very temperaments fall and rise in spirit with the advent of totally different seasons. Then, again, where the climate is severe you are better assured of success when planting Roses in spring. Planters in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, and even in the Middle West, have found, however, that fall planting has been a decided success, and some of our best customers, even up in the northern New England States, now prefer to plant during October and November.

The much-debated question of "Fall *versus* Spring Planting of Roses" will go on as long as there are Roses planted. As is pretty well known by this time, we have continually advocated fall planting in most parts of the country. So many planters of Peterson Roses have taken this advice, planted during pleasant autumn weather, and profited by experience, that we feel it is no longer necessary to stress this subject. Only a few years ago the question of "Own-root *versus* Budded Roses" was the main subject of controversy, but even the beginner of today recognizes the unquestioned superiority of budded, field-grown Roses. And so we believe fall-planting practice is running the same course and being generally accepted on merit alone.

It is true that in autumn, stocks in all varieties are complete and are freshly dug. Furthermore, plants will become established in the garden and be ready to go ahead in the spring, to produce a bumper crop of Roses in June more readily than spring-planted stock. There is more root-action than one would imagine going on in late winter and very early spring before planting is possible. In many localities there are just as many pleasant, balmy days to plant, even during October and November, as there are in March and April, and perhaps even more, the last few years, judging from our own experience. Frequently the soil is in a much better condition to plant, being more open and friable and not soaked by heavy spring rains.

Whether you plant this fall or next spring, remember that the House of Peterson is better equipped than ever to send you plants of the highest quality. If in doubt when best to plant, ask for advice based on the experience of customer-friends who are enjoying success with our Roses in all parts of the country.



Mrs. Charles Bell. See page 18



Betty Uprichard. See page 12



Mrs. Henry Morse. See page 18

*All the varieties on this page
are included in
OFFER A on page 10*



President Herbert Hoover
See page 19

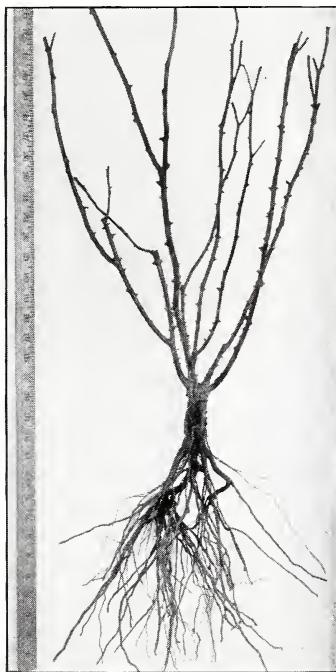


Etoile de Hollande. See page 14



Rapture. See page 19

Preserve this Catalog for future reference. The text matter in the latter part will assist you in growing better Roses



Dormant Hybrid Tea Rose Plant

until we consider the plants are bushy enough. We then let Nature have her way. Thorough cultivation, dusting, and spraying is practiced throughout this summer so as to produce the most vigorous and healthy plant possible.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that it must cost something to care for a Rose during its three years of nursery life. As a matter of fact, with wages of Rose workers averaging fully two and a half times greater than ten years ago, good Roses at 90 cents to \$1.00 are today cheaper than at 50 cents then. Greater volume, improved systems, and economies in other directions enable us to sell at these prices.

Digging and Caring for Matured Plants

This is where the labor of previous years may be lost if strict attention is not paid to every detail from the time the plants are dug. In early autumn, when the canes are hardened and well ripened, we begin digging for the filling of orders. Before freezing weather occurs, the entire crop remaining must be harvested, being dug with a special digging machine and brought immediately into a huge, specially constructed storage-shed. Here they are kept perfectly dormant for spring planters. Were they to remain in the field over winter, they would not stay sufficiently dormant until such a time as we could dig them in spring.

With a thorough system of triple checking by men who know Roses from boyhood, there is not one chance in a thousand that anything but a live, healthy plant, true to name, is sent out. A most careful method of packing is responsible for the plants traveling over long distances to arrive in perfect condition.

Refer to pages 10 and 11 for special offers at very reasonable prices

The Stock We Send Out

Our Rose plants are all born and reared out-of-doors—have never even seen a greenhouse—and are, in consequence, very much more able to endure and thrive in garden culture than Roses reared in the tropical atmosphere under glass.

They are practically all grown and outdoor budded on the Japanese Polyantha Multiflora. This stock produces a wonderful root system, infuses vigor and hardiness into the cultivated variety budded on it, and, what is of most desired importance, it practically never throws up a wild sucker or growth from the root.

In late November the seed is sown in huge beds in the open ground and the seedlings begin to appear above ground in April. All that summer the beds must be carefully hand-weeded—a tedious operation—and in the late fall these one-year seedlings are dug.

In April following, these seedlings are planted in rows in the field, each size in a block by itself. The budding of these is done from June 20 to the end of August. The plant now stays out-of-doors all the following winter.

In March, and we are now entering the third year, the wild part of the plant is cut off just above where the bud was inserted, and this means within an inch of the ground. With the advent of growing weather, the dormant eye springs into life, pushed upward with all the accumulated strength of the two-year root. As soon as this is about 4 inches long, the end is pinched out to produce a bushier growth and this process is repeated several times throughout the month of May

until the plants are bushy enough. We then let Nature have her way. Thorough cultivation, dusting, and spraying is practiced throughout this summer so as to produce the most vigorous and healthy plant possible.

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The Sizes We Offer

Our older customers understand what we mean by Extra Grade and No. 1 Grade stock. For the benefit of new customers, we want to explain that Extra Grade plants are those that have the largest number of heavy canes and the heaviest root systems. They will naturally produce a greater crop of Roses the first year and become more quickly established than our No. 1 Grade. It would be following the lines of least resistance and make the filling of orders comparatively simple if we would consider all Rose plants the same grade. For some reason, even under identically the same methods of propagation and culture, Nature does not produce plants of the same size and vigor. Most of you have bought nursery stock in the past and know that the size and shape of trees in the same nursery row and of the same age vary considerably and a proportionate charge is made for the different sizes. Our biggest wholesale Rose growers offer their stock in two or three different grades, admitting that there is a considerable difference in size of plant. Small plants we never sell through regular retail channels.

The quality and age of both of the sizes we offer is the same. The No. 1 Grade will average in size the same as most nurseries offer as their best size plants. This business has earned its enviable reputation in the Rose world by producing a plant of *more* than average size, and we find that the majority of our patrons prefer to buy the best that is obtainable at a slight additional cost. As one of our patrons wrote us, saying, "I would not have been able to get better plants had I personally selected the largest ones from your nursery rows." That is just what the Extra Grade stock really is—personally selected for those who want the best.

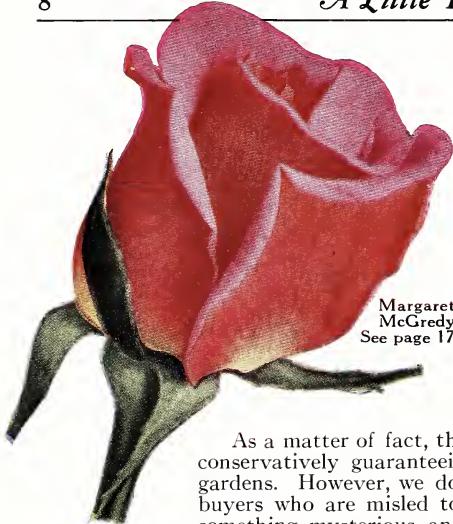
Planting Suggestions

It is always a pleasure to assist with the selection of varieties whenever a new Rose-garden is being planned. An excellent idea is to send us a rough diagram showing the proposed dimensions of the beds, or else the space you have available, and we can then prepare a planting-list (not a plan) that we feel sure will give you a very harmonious arrangement of plants, both as to size, color, and spacing. This assistance we are pleased to give to private home planters as well as to landscape architects.

The small Rose-garden, consisting of a dozen or two of Roses, is very easily planned, but even in such a case we believe that the mistake is too often made of planting too many different varieties in the same bed. We would much rather see only a few varieties planted in lots of three or four than to see a long list of varieties in single plants. For the beginner, however, and one who wants to learn about Roses, a dozen such as we offer in our Hybrid Tea Sets, all of them in different varieties, will furnish you with an idea of just which will be your favorites and which ones will do best in your certain locality. Certainly, if we found that some varieties did much better than others, those are the ones we would order in quantity when our next purchase is made. Roses look better and do better when planted in quantities of fewer varieties, and the price is considerably less than for single plants.

After all, the great majority of Rose-lovers are in search of varieties that will give them an abundance of flowers. What does it matter whether the varieties were first introduced in 1890 or 1930, so long as the color is clear and defined, the form of bud and flower is good, and a strong stem is produced on a vigorous plant? Critical observations made this past summer in numerous Rose-gardens in the Middle Atlantic States have strengthened our opinion of the many varieties that have long been "Peterson favorites." Even in some of our finest municipal Rose-gardens or in the notable private gardens, the varieties giving the best account of themselves, and which really formed the backbone of the gardens, are the very ones you will find described on the following pages.

A bit of constructive criticism relative to larger gardens would lead us to say that where the expense can be borne, the spacing of Hybrid Teas should be considerably closer so the general garden effect would not be that of a well-hoed piece of soil, but a luxuriant mass of plants and foliage from which the exquisite Rose arises. It is also a mistake to have the beds raised and mounded, when, as a matter of fact, the surface of the Rose-bed might well be several inches lower than the surrounding walks, thereby not only conserving all rain and watering, but adding so much to the general appearance of the garden.



Margaret McGredy
See page 17

A Plant Guarantee

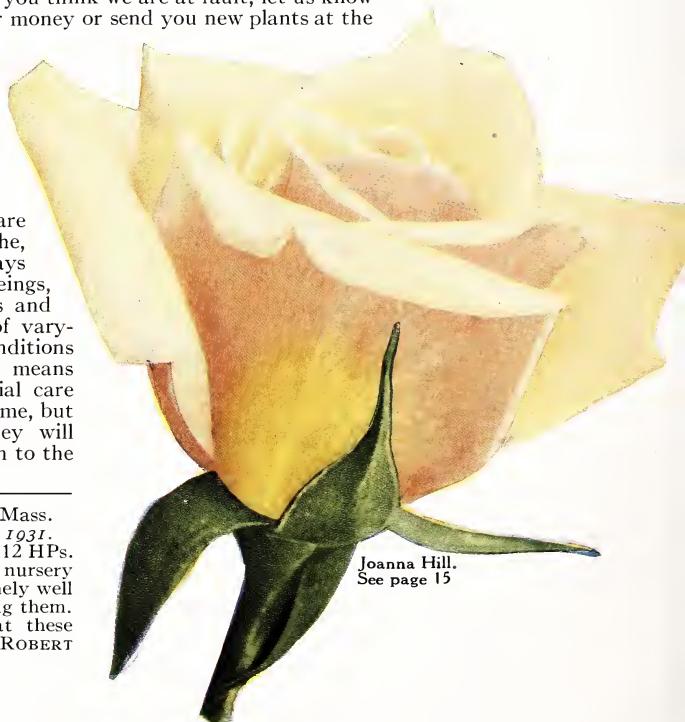
If you have been deterred in the past from buying Peterson Roses because we did not shout from the house-tops about an absolute guarantee, we entreat you not to be misled by statements of others in the Rose business. We have no doubt that there are a few reliable firms who make good this guarantee, but we know there are many others, just as there are many nursery salesmen, who use the guaranteed slogan primarily as a sales producer. In the end it is worth no more than the integrity of the grower making the guarantee. It allows the indolent and indifferent planter to place the burden on those whose planting is made carefully and who are bound to enjoy success.

As a matter of fact, the House of Peterson has always been quietly and conservatively guaranteeing that its Roses will grow and flower in your gardens. However, we do not wish to attract in the beginning that class of buyers who are misled to believe and imagine that the plant guarantee is something mysterious and means everything before the initial purchase is made. Therefore we solicit your patronage with the firm understanding that you will be sent nothing but live, healthy plants, with the hope that you will give them the best of attention according to full and explicit directions which accompany every shipment. We have that faith in you which you may place in us, so that if for any reason your plants fail to thrive and begin to flower in May or June, and you think we are at fault, let us know and we will either refund your money or send you new plants at the proper planting season. Many who are not yet familiar with fall-planting methods, and wish to absolve themselves of all responsibility, are taking advantage of the Fall-Planting Insurance Plan outlined on page 9.

Because Rose plants are living organisms and breathe, eat, and in many other ways function just like human beings, they are also subject to ills and physical misfortune because of varying soil and climatic conditions beyond our control. That means they may need a little special care and attention from time to time, but if you love your Roses, they will amply repay you in proportion to the care you give them.

134 Waverley Ave., Newton, Mass.
July 31, 1931.

The 60-odd Hybrid Teas and 12 HPs. which I planted from your nursery last October have done extremely well and I could write pages extolling them. I feel confident in saying that these bushes are about 100 per cent.—ROBERT G. COUMANS.



Joanna Hill.
See page 15



Radiance. See page 19



Red Radiance. See page 19

Prices for Fall 1931 and Spring 1932

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all Roses shipped this fall. This discount is given in addition to the quantity rates.

Regular Listed Prices Will Prevail for Spring, 1932

This is a very reasonable and logical method of pricing Roses because it is expensive to properly handle and store Roses over the winter. The fall discount is made, not necessarily to sell more Roses at that time of the year, but to pass on to our patrons the saving it means to us to ship Roses directly after digging and harvesting, thus eliminating the extra handling charges in storage.

Quantity Prices of Roses

	10	100
Varieties priced at \$0.80 each are.....	\$7.50	\$65.00
Varieties priced at \$0.90 each are.....	8.00	70.00
Varieties priced at \$1.00 each are.....	9.00	80.00
Varieties priced at \$1.10 each are.....	10.00	85.00
Varieties priced at \$1.25 each are.....	11.00	100.00
Varieties priced at \$1.50 each are.....	13.50	125.00

In order to obtain the 10-rate, order 10 or more Roses in lots of 3 or more of same variety.

EXAMPLE: If you order, say, 3 Clio, 3 Paul Neyron, 3 Columbia, 3 Ophelia, and 1 Radiance, you will be entitled to the 10-rate on all but Radiance.

In order to obtain the 100-rate, order 50 or more Roses in lots of 5 or more of each variety wanted.

Simple directions for the planting and care of Roses accompany every shipment.

FALL PLANTING INSURANCE PLAN

By adding 10 cents to the cost of each plant, we will insure you against any and all losses over the first winter and up until June 1, 1932. This marks the fourth year that we have introduced this plan and it is working out very successfully. It is especially meant for those who have some doubts about the degree of safety with which they may plant Roses during fall. The 10 per cent discount we are allowing practically insures all fall-planted stock free of charge.

OFFER A. Special Hybrid Tea Collection

Here is the money-saving Collection of a "Peterson Dozen" for the 1931-32 season, which includes the best of the new and standard varieties that will thrive over the widest range of climatic conditions. Furthermore, this list includes the heaviest plants from the strongest-growing varieties of the current season. All summer long they will produce dozens of perfect flowers in that interesting and unusual range of color that will surprise those who perhaps have not yet experienced the thrill of growing and cutting plenty of good Roses.

	No. 1 Grade	Extra Grade
Betty Uprichard. Copper and pink.....	\$0.90	\$1.10
Charles K. Douglas. Brilliant scarlet.....	.90	1.10
Etoile de Hollande. A rich, glowing red.....	.90	1.25
Lady Alice Stanley. Coral-pink.....	.90	1.10
Margaret McGredy. Orange-vermillion.....	.90	1.10
Mrs. Charles Bell. Shell-pink.....	.90	1.10
Mrs. E. P. Thom. Deep lemon-yellow.....	.90	1.25
Mrs. Henry Morse. Silver and pink.....	.90	1.10
President Herbert Hoover. Cerise-pink, orange, scarlet.....	1.10	1.50
Radiance. Pink.....	.90	1.10
Rapture. Deep pink, shaded yellow.....	.90	1.10
Red Radiance. Clear red.....	.90	1.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
The Collection for	\$11.00	\$13.90
Less an additional fall discount of 10 per cent.		\$9.50 \$12.00

The space required to plant this Peterson Dozen may be found in nearly every garden of modest size. A bed 8 feet by 3 feet will accommodate them very nicely; plant 15 to 16 inches apart in a double row, the rows about 9 inches from the edge of the bed. See that the bed is not raised, but preferably a few inches lower than the surrounding surface.

OFFER A-3

Three plants of each variety in the "Peterson Dozen," Offer A. There is no better and less expensive way to enjoy an ideal Rose-garden than by planting quantities of the superb varieties offered at such a reasonable price.

The Collection, 36 plants, 12 varieties, Extra Grade only, for.....\$28.50

OFFER B. Collection of Yellow Roses

So many inquiries have been received in the past for a select list of yellow varieties that we have made up this collection of six varieties at a reduced price to satisfy this demand. The list includes the best present-day assortment in varying shades of yellow, orange, and copper.

	No. 1 Grade	Extra Grade
Duchess of Wellington.....	\$0.90	\$1.10
Eldorado.....	.90	1.10
Feu Joseph Looymans.....	.90	1.25
Joanna Hill.....	1.00	1.25
Rev. F. Page-Roberts.....	.90	1.25
Talisman.....	.90	1.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
The Collection for	\$5.50	\$7.20
Less an additional fall discount of 10 per cent.		\$5.00 \$6.50

OFFER C. Eight Very Vigorous Hybrid Teas

Here we have assembled eight varieties of different colors which we consider the strongest and most vigorous of all Hybrid Teas. All of them attain an average height of 8 to 10 inches more than the average Hybrid Tea, and will, therefore, look very well when planted in the same bed. They are exceptionally hardy, very free flowering, and easy to grow. This offer proved very popular last year.

	No. 1 Grade	Extra Grade
Betty Uprichard. Copper and pink.....	\$0.90	\$1.10
Charles K. Douglas. Brilliant scarlet.....	.90	1.10
Gruss an Teplitz. Best all-round rich crimson.....	.90	1.10
Lady Ursula. Pink.....	.90	1.10
Margaret McGredy. Orange-vermilion.....	.90	1.10
Mrs. Charles Bell. Shell-pink.....	.90	1.10
Radiance. Best true pink.....	.90	1.10
Red Radiance. Good clear red.....	.90	1.10
	<hr/> <u>\$7.20</u>	<hr/> <u>\$8.80</u>
The Collection for	<hr/> <u>\$6.25</u>	<hr/> <u>\$7.50</u>

Less an additional fall discount of 10 per cent

OFFER C-3

Three each of varieties in Offer C, 24 plants, 8 varieties, Extra Grade only, for

Less an additional fall discount of 10 per cent

OFFER D. Hybrid Perpetual Dozen

As many of you know, the Hybrid Perpetuals are the hardiest class of Roses and are the crowning glory of the Rose-garden in June. All of them produce very large, striking, showy flowers that are highly fragrant. In fact, many of these older Hybrid Perpetual varieties possess a most pleasing fragrance that is lacking in some of our Hybrid Teas. They will stand exposure in severe climates with little protection. When the plants are properly pruned, many of these varieties will produce a second crop of flowers early in the fall season.

	Extra Grade
Baroness Rothschild. Pink.....	\$1.00
Captain Hayward. Red.....	1.00
Clio. Blush.....	1.00
Frau Karl Druschki. White.....	1.00
Georg Arends. Pink.....	1.00
George Dickson. Velvety red.....	1.00
Henry Nevard. Red.....	1.25
J. B. Clark. Red.....	1.00
Mme. Albert Barbier. Yellow.....	1.00
Mrs. John Laing. Pink.....	1.00
Paul Neyron. Pink; enormous.....	1.00
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red.....	1.00
	<hr/> <u>\$12.25</u>

The Collection for

Less an additional fall discount of 10 per cent

Delivery charges will be prepaid on all the foregoing Collections to any point in the United States



Columbia. See page 13



Betty

Hybrid Tea Roses

Everblooming

Prior to fifteen to twenty years ago the Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant class of Roses was the chief one. During the past twenty-five years the development of the Hybrid Tea class has been very rapid, so that now they are considered the leading class of Roses.

The varieties of this class were originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetual. By this method a Rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with, to a certain extent, the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter.

Most of the varieties are noted for their continuous blooming qualities throughout the growing season from June to October. The range of color is nothing short of phenomenal, especially if one includes the noteworthy varieties introduced within the last five years, which give to us such unique colorings in the yellow and copper shades. Quite a few of these we offer this year for the first time.

BETTY. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1905. Very large, pointed, coppery pink bud opening to a semi-full flower of a beautiful pale pink. In autumn the buds are exquisite. Makes breaks at the base, noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet-red lined with bright red thorns. One of our old pets that is doing better every year. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

BETTY UPRICHARD. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1920. The flowers are semi-double, large, charmingly ruffled, and present an almost startling contrast in coloring. The outside of the petals is fiery copper-pink, and the inner surface is soft salmon. In the bud stage this contrast is extremely vivid, but the open flower shows little of it except when viewed from the back. The growth and blooming qualities of the plants are exceptionally good, and in every way this can be considered a very superior variety. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. *Very vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1919. A splendid, bright red garden Rose of rather informal shape, quite large, and moderately fragrant. Good non-fading reds with anything like the vigor and floriferousness of this variety are still scarce. For the past few years we have been recommending it unreservedly, and our opinion of it has been strengthened by the many favorable comments on its satisfactory flowering habit. Because of its extreme hardiness and vigor, equal to the Radiance group, it has taken its place in the front rank of the better reds. In all-round summer-blooming qualities it surpasses Etoile de Hollande. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

Order with friends and take advantage of quantity rates



Eldorado. See page 14



Mrs. Henry Bowles See page 18

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1908. This old variety is considered our darkest red. The color shades from the richest glowing blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. Delightfully fragrant. Plant is only moderate grower; very low and spreading. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

COLUMBIA. *Vigorous.* E. G. Hill Co., 1918. The flower is very full, moderately large, and comes on nice, long, stiff, upright stems with very few thorns. It is a bright, lively pink, best in color, as most Roses are, in the autumn. It is best, too, generally at that season, since during the summer it does not always develop perfectly. In the matter of fragrance it is superlatively good, and, all in all, makes a splendid cut-flower.

Three new varieties—Briarcliff, Pink Pearl, and Rose Hill—all very closely related to Columbia, have been disseminated within the past few years. We have tried all of them, and for outdoor culture have not found them superior to Columbia. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

CUBA. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1927. A variety considered by some similar to Padre. The very bright orange-scarlet bud opens to form a big, single, cup-shaped Rose. In this respect it has fewer but brighter petals than Padre. Very distinct and showy where vivid coloring is desired. The habit of plant is good enough to warrant offering it as a worth-while novelty of merit. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

DAME EDITH HELEN. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1926. A large, finely shaped, clear pink bloom with plenty of substance, produced on long, stiff stems; very sweet scented. Foliage free from mildew and black-spot, although the plant has a mean habit of losing most of its lower leaves during the summer. Its performance in the East has been very erratic and unsatisfactory. We continue to propagate it in small quantities for those who understand its habit and are satisfied with a few prize-winning exhibition blooms during early summer and late autumn. Primarily a Pacific Coast variety. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. *Vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1909. Intense saffron-yellow, changing to coppery-orange-yellow. Flower large to very large, moderately full. Long pointed buds; good grower. Long one of the most popular of all yellow Roses. At its best in autumn. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

EDEL. *Vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1919. This variety combines strength of growth with high quality of flower to a greater degree than found in any other white everblooming Rose. The bloom opens a creamy ivory-white, fading to pure white, is large, very full, symmetrically formed, camellia-like in appearance, and takes its place as one of the best all-round white Hybrid Tea Roses yet produced. Flowers best during dry seasons. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

Valuable planting and cultural instructions accompany each shipment

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

ELDORADO. *Very vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1922. In our opinion this variety stands out preëminently among the yellow everblooming Roses. To begin with, the growth is strong and upright, very similar to that of its first cousin, Miss Lolita Armour. The flower, one of the clearest of yellows, is very large and full, reminding one of that old-time famous Climbing Rose, Maréchal Niel. With us it is a very disease-resisting variety and has excellent foliage. The flower is fuller and has more substance than the newer true yellow, Ville de Paris. And even though Eldorado is sometimes a little too large for the stem that carries it, causing it to nod a bit, we still prefer it to many of the newer pure yellows. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

ETOILE DE FEU. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1921. A moderately large, full flower of a striking shade of orange-pink, somewhat similar to the old Louise Catherine Breslau. Foliage glossy and seems to be quite disease-resisting; the plant spreading and bushy. Very distinct among the new flame-colored Roses. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1904. Rich, glowing velvety crimson centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. One of the best and most popular of the everblooming reds. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. *Vigorous.* H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919. This is one of the very best introductions among red everblooming Roses. To begin with, the growth is good and the color of the bloom is a very deep, rich, glowing red one. The flower, moderately full, is not densely packed with petals such as we find in Francis Scott Key and consequently it does not produce, as does this variety, more or less balled, undeveloped flowers, particularly in a wet spell. It has more than come up to our expectations in giving us such a really good everblooming red Rose, of which we have none too many. The foliage is quite disease-resisting and our plants, even during the hot, damp days of early August are always a mass of flowers and foliage. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. *Vigorous.* P. J. Looymans & Sons, 1922. A handsome golden yellow Rose especially attractive in its massive buds and splendid pointed flowers, giving us the longest and most distinctive bud of all our newer yellow varieties. The flower opens to an apricot-yellow and takes the form of a small cactus dahlia. A splendid new Rose, with excellent plant habits, that we can recommend as one of our best yellows. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. *Vigorous.* John Cook, 1914. This is the largest of all the red Hybrid Tea Roses. It is also one of the fullest and most symmetrically formed. The growth, too, is very good, strong and upright. The flower is a rather peculiar and unusual shade of red. We know of no better way to popularly convey the shade of this than to term it a brick-red combined with royal-purple. It is also very rich in fragrance. In the summer it has a tendency to purple and "ball" but in fall it is a truly wonderful Rose. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. *Very vigorous.* Geschwindt, 1897. Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful, plum-colored foliage. Cup shaped, moderately full flowers, usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. Very fragrant. A very free and continuous bloomer. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest Rose for massing and hedging we possess. A Rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with, growing where most Roses would fail. Because of its abnormally strong, bushy growth, we do not recommend that it be planted in beds with other Hybrid Teas. It will bloom best in moderately good to poor soil and it should not be pruned severely as most other Roses should be. It will make splendid single or group specimens and is one of the very best of all for ornamental hedge purposes where a strong growth of 4 to 6 feet high is desired. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

GRANGE COLOMBE. *Vigorous.* P. Guillot, 1912. Large to very large and full flower of good form; creamy white, shaded yellow. Growth strong, and plant of good, erect habit. To anyone looking for a yellowish white Rose of very large size, we can warmly commend this variety. Also an old favorite of ours because it invariably produces a strong plant and many flowers throughout the season. Perhaps its name has checked its popularity, but we shall continue to grow it nevertheless. Even though an "old-timer," it is frequently a prize-winner at flower shows. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

HORTULANUS BUDDE. *Vigorous.* H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919. The plant with us is a good, bushy grower, more or less spreading and produces a medium large and medium full flower of a deep scarlet-red which is very glowing. Very liberal with its flowers, it makes an excellent bedding Rose where vivid color is wanted. Also good for cutting in the bud stage. We hope its peculiar name will not be a hindrance to a more deserved popularity. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. *Vigorous.* Clarke Bros., 1923. This is an exceedingly large, full, rich, rose-pink flower which invariably opens perfectly and of good form. This comes to us from the Pacific Northwest where its advent was loudly heralded. It is bearing out with us the high reputation given it. Sweetly scented and very free flowering. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

INDEPENDENCE DAY. *Vigorous.* Bees Ltd., 1919. Flower moderately large and moderately full but borne most prolifically throughout the entire growing season. The color is very striking, being a combination of orange, copper, and pink. Splendid as a decorative bedding Rose. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

JOANNA HILL. *Very vigorous.* J. H. Hill Co., 1928. A new American introduction that we rate very highly. Yellow flowers, similar in color to Mrs. Aaron Ward, but much larger and fuller, are borne on strong stems almost free of thorns. Good, healthy foliage on a plant of exceptional growth that is free branching, thereby producing an abundance of bloom. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.09; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. *Vigorous.* M. Leenders & Co., 1910. Large to very large, full flower; long, pointed bud on long, stout stem. Outside of petals brilliant carmine-rose; inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower, with splendid stems for cutting. Wood almost thornless. The large size of its blooms, together with its two-colored petals, cause many to think it artificial when used as a cut-flower. Will sometimes "ball." Is usually at its best in autumn. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

KAI SERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. *Moderate.* Lambert and Reiter, 1891. Creamy white, faintly tinged with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal Rose, exceedingly chaste and very popular, but unfortunately, it is lacking in that vigor of growth which is desirable in a variety for the average planter. Old as it is from a Hybrid Tea standpoint, no white of later introduction can compare with it for quality of bloom. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

KILLARNEY QUEEN. *Vigorous.* Budlong & Son Co., 1912. This is a sport from the original Killarney, and is identical with that variety in form of flower, but the color is much deeper and richer than in the parent. The flower is also decidedly larger, and the plant is a much more vigorous grower than either Killarney or Killarney Brilliant. Of the many Killarney sports that have been produced, this easily holds first place. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LADY ASHTOWN. *Vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1904. It is one of the so-called *old* Hybrid Teas and it has come through many years of trial without failing in a single respect.

In the matter of growth it is fully up to the average good Hybrid Tea. This refers to both strength and bushiness. In matter of number of blooms, it stands above the average and the quality of the flower is very close to the top. The buds are more or less pointed and exquisitely formed. In color it is a medium shade of self-pink, i. e., one solid shade. Flower opens perfectly to a very full bloom and we can recommend it to the beginner as well as the experienced planter as a variety which will not disappoint. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**



Lady Ursula



Mrs. Aaron Ward. See page 17

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

LADY ALICE STANLEY. *Vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1909. A Rose of more than ordinary vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral-rose; inside pale flesh. In this variety we have a most delightful sort; fragrant, and coming on good, stiff stems for cutting. McGredy's productions are, as a rule, of great merit and this variety is no exception. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LADY MARGARET STEWART. *Moderate.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1926. A variety of recent introduction often compared with Rev. F. Page-Roberts. The large, pointed, deep orange-yellow bud opens to an extremely well-shaped flower marked with shades of orange, carmine, and red. It is distinctly an exhibition variety, producing its buds on long, erect stems. A few years ago there was much talk in the Rose world about this variety being more desirable than Rev. F. Page-Roberts, but we still lean to the latter. While both varieties are sometimes difficult in getting established, we find Roberts the easier of the two. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

LADY PIRRIE. *Vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1910. Here we have an unusually rich and attractive bud described by the introducer as "deep coppery reddish salmon; inside of petal apricot-yellow, flushed fawn and copper." This is a really lovely variety, coming on nice, long, upright stems, and set off with distinct and beautiful foliage. Exquisite for cutting in bud stage. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LADY URSULA. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1908. In this variety we have what we believe to be the strongest-growing Rose of all the pure Hybrid Teas. The flower is of good form and size, full, and in color is flesh-pink, much like the famous climber Dr. W. Van Fleet. The plant not only grows vigorously and high, but is of bushy growth as well, producing its flowers very abundantly, especially in the fall when it is usually at its best. We would especially recommend a trial of this Rose to those who desire strong, high-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class which require no coddling. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LAURENT CARLE. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1907. Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Strong grower; good, persistent bloomer and one of the most delightfully fragrant of all Roses. Its splendid buds come on long stems, making it ideal for cutting. Exceptionally hardy for a Hybrid Tea. An excellent red variety which we shall always be enthusiastic about. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LOS ANGELES. *Vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1917. The flower is very large and full with bud of exquisite form, the general effect being a rich salmony pink with yellow at the base of the petals. Possessing, as it does, more or less Pernetiana blood, it has the tendency to lose its foliage during the summer, but, by persistent dusting, this trouble may often be prevented. Always in great demand, in spite of the fact that it gives us trouble here in the East. Many of you may in your travels have noted how remarkably well it does on the Pacific Coast. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

MME. BARDOU JOB. *Vigorous.* Dubreuil, 1914. Handicapped, to begin with, with an unattractive name, this desirable yellow Rose has quite a little to live down. With us, year after year, it has proved a very desirable yellow, the color of which is a clear sulphur-yellow, fading to white at the edges of petals. With us, too, the color invariably holds up better throughout the summer than in almost any other yellow Rose. Growth is moderately strong, spreading, and bushy. Always in bloom during the heat of August when especially some varieties are shy bloomers. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MME. BUTTERFLY. *Vigorous.* E. G. Hill, 1918. This is a sport from the well-known Ophelia and in growth, habit, and style of flower is identical with that variety. Mme. Butterfly has often been termed "a glorified Ophelia." There is more pink and life to the flower than is found in the one from which it sprang. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. *Moderately vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1913. This Rose is also known as the "Daily Mail." It is one of the very first Roses to bloom outdoors and the first crop is a profuse one. The flower, too, is so striking in color that attention is at once drawn to it and one beholding it for the first time can hardly command adjectives expressing his admiration. Waiving aside technical terms, it is the richest salmon-pink Rose in existence, and is described by the originator as "coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet with yellow at the base." This variety succeeds over a wide range of latitude. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MME. JULES BOUCHÉ. *Very vigorous.* J. Croibier & Fils, 1911. Very full, pearly white, camellia-like flower, tinged with blush. Growth exceedingly bushy and strong, and a prolific bloomer. This variety is at its best in autumn and if then disbudded, the remaining flowers will be large and often faultless. Has a good record in "coming through" the past few years. Classed by some critics as the best white Hybrid Tea. Invariably stands out in our rows as a strong and free-flowering bush. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MARGARET McGREDY. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1927. Here we have not only a comparatively new Rose but one of the few good novelties that gives us a distinct break in color. This color is difficult to describe: red, rose and flame on the upper side of the petals, the under surface suffused with gold—a wonderful contrast; perhaps orange-vermilion, or better, coppery red, would best describe it. Growth is very vigorous and foliage dark olive-green, quite free from mildew and black-spot; bush well shaped, requiring little pruning. The ovoid buds and double, cupped blooms are of good substance and depth of petals, and are produced on stiff stems, medium in length. Very free and prolific bloomer and extremely hardy most anywhere in the United States. For massing in beds where unusual color effect is wanted, there is nothing to surpass it. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MISS CYNTHIA FORDE. *Very vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1909. Of all the clear, rich pinks, this is one of the very largest, best, and most striking. The flower is very full, the petals beautifully imbricated, and in the fall one often gets flowers from it almost as large as a peony. The growth is remarkably strong and upright, and apparently is a variety which can stand anything which Nature may send in the way of weather. It should certainly be in every collection, large and small. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. *Vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1920. Large to enormous, very full flower, opening more or less irregularly as to form. Its chief value lies in its unusual and attractive color, difficult to popularly describe. This is described by the introducer as "a deep coral-red with a golden coppery red suffusion." The growth is very strong and upright and this, too, is of a both unusual and attractive color. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MISS WILLMOTT. *Vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1917. This is the best white or nearly white Hybrid Tea Rose. It is especially prolific in the hottest weather, preserving the same pearly whiteness and dainty cream and pink flushes that it has in the early spring. The blooms are exceptionally well formed. This Rose is distinct from Ellen Willmott. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

MRS. AARON WARD. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1907. Indian-yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium in size, full, and of perfect cupped form, borne profusely

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

and continuously on rigid, upright stems. Very good foliage. Growth moderately vigorous, but bushy. This is a Rose of unusual individuality and charm and of which we cannot speak too highly—a Rose to love. For table decoration or buttonhole it is simply incomparable. Blooms are often at the beginning of the season quite whitish but the color comes back in the later blooms. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. CHARLES BELL. *Vigorous.* Mrs. Charles Bell, 1917. This is the third of the Radiance Roses. In growth and form of bloom it is of the true Radiance type, but the color is very distinct. It is, in fact, one of the most delicate, refined, light salmon-pink shades found in Roses. We are glad to see such a good, strong variety taking its place alongside of Radiance and Red Radiance where it belongs. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM. *Very vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1926. One of our most desirable yellow garden Roses. The deep yellow buds, with carmine markings, open to semi-double, clear, lemon-yellow flowers which never fade or open with "dirty" centers. This variety appeals to us because the bush is unusually strong, stocky, and robust. The foliage is very attractive and disease-resisting. Possessing all of these good qualities, it is rapidly becoming the leading yellow bedding Rose for American gardens. Rather a long name for a Rose with so much promise, so we might as well begin abbreviating it to Mrs. E. P. Thom. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

MRS. FRANKLIN DENNISON. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1915. A very long-pointed, shapely bud, opening to an enormous, very full, firm flower of perfect shape. The color is a chaste blush-pink, opening to a lovely tinted white. Its growth is unusually strong for a Hybrid Tea, quite rugged in character. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. *Very vigorous.* Chaplin Bros., 1921. Here we have a comparatively new pink variety which we are delighted to recommend highly. Every year we think more of it. Its splendidly shaped buds of a rich, deep, clear pink open to a very well-built and firm flower, the petals of which have much substance. A good, free bloomer, noticeably fragrant. The bush is very strong, vigorous, and shapely. In spite of our many pink Roses, Mrs. Henry Bowles has taken its place at the front. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. HENRY MORSE. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1919. In all-round flowering habits, this Rose is performing better for us year after year. Upon first noting the great mass of bloom in the nursery row, one would expect upon closer examination not to find such a particularly well-formed flower, but we assure you that in all stages of development of this flower from the time the bud first appears until almost the last petal is ready to fall, it possesses an unusually beautiful form and color. The petals are colored somewhat similar to Radiance; i. e., the outside of the petal is more or less a deep rose and the inside a soft flesh-cream. The growth is exceptionally good and strong and bushy and all in all this variety stands close to the top among pink everblooming Roses. It may not be necessary to include the originator's description, but it follows just the same: "Rising from a groundwork of soft flesh-cream, the whole flower has a clear sheen of bright rose, deeply impregnated and washed vermillion, with clear vermillion veining on the petals which are really wonderful for depth, size, and substance. Sweetly scented." **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT. *Very vigorous.* Originated by Mallerin, of France; introduced in U. S., 1930. To satisfy the increasing demand for "good yellow" Roses, this new variety gets a hearty welcome to our collection. The medium size, pointed, reddish gold bud opens to a semi-double, golden yellow flower of excellent form with stem of average length; moderately fragrant and lasts well when cut. Especially appealing to us is the unusually neat, yet free-branching habit of growth which is inherited from one of its parents, the old reliable Ophelia. Beautiful and disease-resistant foliage adds greatly to the value of this new golden yellow Rose. **Extra Grade only, \$1.50.**

MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN. *Very vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1922. It is one of our best Roses of recent American origin. The buds are long and beautifully pointed and develop to an exceedingly large, full flower, perfect in every stage. The color is two-toned, i. e., one side is decidedly pink and the reverse side flesh, the whole effect being soft flesh-pink with a yellowish tinge at the base of the petals. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

OPHELIA. *Vigorous.* Wm. Paul & Son, 1912. The growth is exceedingly good and habit fine and upright. The flowers are of splendid form, full, and yet not too densely packed with petals; as a result, practically every flower opens perfectly. The color is sometimes variable and not easy to popularly describe. In it we find salmon, flesh, pink and yellow, a combination which gives us a most refreshing tone. One of the most popular Hybrid Tea Roses. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

PADRE. *Vigorous.* B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921. Its unique flame color—a coppery scarlet, flushed with yellow at the base of the petals—makes it one of the most distinctive Roses, so far as color is concerned, that we have offered in many years. Growth, while not stout, is tall and upright and of sufficient strength to maintain that position throughout the season. The buds come on long to very long stems and make a most attractive cut-flower while in that stage. The flower itself, on opening, is moderately large though not so full. A very desirable bedding Rose when planted close for vivid color-effect. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. *Very vigorous.* L. B. Coddington, 1930. The best American introduction of recent years. We have found the plant perfectly hardy and free flowering, possessing all the qualities of a most valuable garden variety. First introduced as a distinct greenhouse Rose, it has now been found equally as well adapted to outdoor culture. The color combination is unique—a blending of maroon, orange, and gold. We find the color of the early flowers is more clearly defined and fixed in this variety than in Talisman; we also consider the form of flower and strength of stem better on plants in the open. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.10; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

RADIANCE. *Very vigorous.* John Cook, 1908. In this variety we have an exceptionally strong, upright, vigorous grower, bearing profusely a very large, globular-shaped flower of a nice even shade of pink. In the autumn this variety easily stands out because of its height and profusion of bloom from all other surrounding varieties. Splendid for both cutting and garden decoration and one of the most generally successful Hybrid Tea Roses the entire country over. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

RAPTURE. *Very vigorous.* Traendly & Schenck, 1926. This is a sport or variation of the well-known variety, Mme. Butterfly. The combination of colors in pink and buff-yellow is present but the tones of pink are noticeably deeper. Shape of the flower is exactly the same, but the habit of the plant is a trifle more vigorous than Mme. Butterfly. No doubt in time it will become even more popular. Nevertheless, for the present we will continue to grow both varieties. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

RED RADIANCE. *Very vigorous.* Gude Bros., 1916. This is a sport from the famous Radiance but, as its name implies, is red in color but not of a deep shade. It has all the characteristics of its parent, Radiance, in the way of growth, blooming qualities, and form of flower and is now as well known as its pink relative. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. *Vigorous.* B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921. This is one of the richest, fullest, and most perfect yellow Roses yet produced. The bud is beautifully marked and marbled with carmine-red. The bloom is a very full one and of great substance, and comes on a stocky plant, well branching, but of moderate height. Surely it is a variety which the Rose connoisseur must have. Better when pruned severely. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

ROSELANDIA. *Vigorous.* W. Stevens, Ltd., 1924. This variety may be best described as a yellow Ophelia. The buds and open flower are of the same size and shape as Ophelia and are of a rich saffron-yellow; noticeably fragrant. It resembles somewhat the Golden Ophelia but is far superior in habit of growth and foliage. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1920. This has been one of the most popular yellow Roses ever introduced. In color it is one of the clearest and most lasting of yellows. Its chief fault is the tendency of many of the early crop of flowers to show a "dirty" center when fully opened. It improves in this respect as the season progresses, and this one drawback does not prevent it from being planted more largely than any other yellow Rose of our day. The growth of plant is very sturdy and upright, with glossy, healthy foliage. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

SOUV. DE GEORGE BECKWITH. *Very vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1919. The flower on first opening suggests very much the old Lyon Rose and the present-day Los Angeles, i. e., the color is a combination of a salmon-pink-yellow, though somewhat lighter in tone than found in Los Angeles. The color is, however, less firmly fixed and more likely to change to a shrimp-pink. The habit of growth is very strong and branching, the plant making a wonderful showing of bloom as a bedder. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1919. Very large to immense bloom of a striking brick-red, salmon-pink color. The showiest and largest of all the Pernet Roses, often giving us perfect flowers for exhibition purposes. In general, the habit of plant is faulty—short and stubby after June, and non-branching, consequently a stingy bloomer. If one is satisfied with a few very large and well-built flowers that many times win prizes, it fills the bill. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

SYRACUSE. *Very vigorous.* Originated by Mallerin, France; introduced in U. S., 1930. A new and distinct crimson variety, named in honor of that Rose-loving city that is doing everything possible to give the Rose the seat of honor in Flowerdom. It is a pleasure for us to warmly recommend this extremely hardy variety with almost ideal flowering habits. The very large, pointed, crimson bud opens to a very double, full, scarlet-crimson flower of firm substance. These brilliant and long-lasting flowers are borne singly on long stems, ideal for cutting. Plant is a free and continuous bloomer. The foliage is noticeably dark green and leathery, in beautiful contrast with the clear scarlet flowers. **Extra Grade only, \$1.50.**

TALISMAN. *Very vigorous.* Montgomery Co., 1927. It is safe to say that this recent American introduction has been more widely planted in a short space of time than any other Rose introduced within the past five years. The color is a brilliant orange-yellow with many of the petals marked with coppery shades. In both color and form, the flower is totally different and distinct from anything yet produced in Roses. In certain localities the early summer flowers may fade out fast or be imperfectly formed. Like many other varieties, Talisman is best when cut in tight bud and allowed to open indoors. The plant is a willing grower and free bloomer and extremely hardy most everywhere. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

VILLE DE PARIS. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1925. This is one of the few good yellow Roses recently introduced. The long-pointed buds and open flowers are a true buttercup-yellow, quite vivid and non-fading, and the fragrance is good. The bush is tall and the flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, not very heavy but strong enough to support the flower nicely. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

WILHELM KORDES. *Vigorous.* W. Kordes Söhne, 1922. Another Rose of recent introduction whose striking and novel colors merit popular approval. Buds are very pointed and long, of deep golden salmon. When open the flower takes on an entirely different color, petals being marked with shades of reddish copper. Some days no two flowers on even the same plant will look alike. Bush is not very tall but very vigorous. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

WILLIAM F. DREER. *Vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1920. This variety, coming to us from the same hands which gave us Los Angeles, is almost a counterpart of that famous variety, except in color. In it will be found more yellow and less pink than in Los Angeles, the colors blending into an exquisite, delicate tone of yellow-flesh-pink. We are always attracted by the outstanding qualities of refinement and color in this variety that are lacking in many of the newer ones. Give this plant partial shade and regular dusting and it will develop its perfectly formed flowers. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

WILLIAM R. SMITH. *Very vigorous.* Shellem, 1907. A pure-blooded Tea Rose of exceptional vigor and with wonderfully beautiful and absolutely disease-proof foliage. The flower is large, well formed, and very full; attractive both in bud and as an open flower. In color it is a blush, made up of white, pink, and a little yellow. At its best in the late summer and fall, when it is really superb. It is, however, lacking in fragrance, possessing merely a slight Tea odor. This variety will prove especially desirable to those who are troubled with black-spot and mildew, from both of which this variety is absolutely immune. We wish more of our European introductions had the constitution of this variety. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

NOTE.—We grow other varieties but not in sufficient quantities to catalog them. Send us a list of your special needs and most likely we will be able to fill them.



A typical Hybrid Perpetual bush

Faultless in bush, form, and color of flower, this variety is deservedly popular. Very hardy. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

CAPT. HAYWARD. *Vigorous.* Bennett, 1893. Light scarlet-crimson, full, perfectly formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest autumn bloomer of any red in its class. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

CLIO. *Very vigorous.* W. Paul & Son, 1894. Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine, large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming-time kept dry when using hose. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, syns., *White American Beauty* and *Snow Queen*. *Very vigorous.* P. Lambert, 1900. This is the queen of all white Roses both in size and purity. The buds, however, are often tinged with pink, but this color appears only on the outside of the outer petals, and the flower opens to a pure snow-white. The buds are of beautiful formation, and the immense, open flowers well filled with petals. The growth is exceedingly vigorous, and the plant is a most prolific bloomer in June and early July (in this latitude). Scattering flowers often appear in the fall as well, although individual plants may not again bloom the same season after the main crop is off. Its main season of bloom is, however, extended over a longer period than that of most Hybrid Perpetuals. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

GEORG ARENDS. *Very vigorous.* W. Hinner, 1910. This variety, known also as "The Pink Druschki," is one of the most fragrant Roses in cultivation. The flower is very large and full and in color is a soft, light pink. It has good, light green foliage and produces a very pleasing and delicate effect as a cut-flower arranged with Frau Karl Druschki. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

Refer to pages 10 and 11 for special offers at very reasonable prices

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Of recent years, during the rapid development of the Hybrid Tea class of Roses, there has apparently been a tendency to neglect, to a certain extent, the Hybrid Perpetuals, or, as they are also known, Hybrid Remontants. It is quite true that most of the Hybrid Perpetuals do not give us much, and some varieties no bloom here in the North after their June flowering, but this class of Roses has so many points of merit as to make it, in our estimation, absolutely indispensable to anyone who can plant, say, more than a dozen Roses. In the first place, the Hybrid Perpetuals do not begin to require the care which should be given to the Hybrid Teas in order to have them at their best. Little or no winter protection, as a rule, is necessary except where the winters are of exceptional severity. Then, too, Roses in this class are, almost without exception, of strong, vigorous growth, making bushes from 3 to 6 feet or more in height if desired. The flowers are mostly large to extremely large in size and as a class are much more fragrant than the Hybrid Teas. During their main blooming season, which in this latitude occurs in June, they yield to the plant many more flowers than the Hybrid Teas do.

Take it all in all, this class of Roses will continue to prove the crowning glory of the Rose garden in June.

Even though most of the varieties we offer have been introduced years ago, we find, with few exceptions, that none of our newer Hybrid Perpetuals can begin to compare in form, color, and fragrance with the list which follows.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. *Free.* Pernet, 1867. Light pink, large, and very symmetrical. Fine, cupped form; weak in fragrance. Foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

GEORGE DICKSON. *Vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1912. When this Rose was disseminated it was heralded as one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest Rose, ever raised by the originators, who have been among the foremost in producing new varieties of Roses during the past generation. It was introduced (and is still sold) as a Hybrid Tea Rose, but in our opinion it should have been classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals and if purchased as such it will not disappoint the lover of Roses. In color it is the most wonderfully rich, dark red Rose in existence, described by the introducers as "velvety black scarlet-crimson with brilliant reflex tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson-maroon veining on the reverse." The flower is very full and beautifully formed; richly perfumed. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

HENRY NEVARD. *Vigorous.* F. Cant, 1924. A new and greatly improved scarlet-crimson Hybrid Perpetual, possessing the same continuous blooming qualities found in most of our Hybrid Teas. Prune hard in spring, and by natural summer pruning when cutting the flowers with very long stems, you will find this variety everblooming. But it is a true Hybrid Perpetual with all the vigor and hardiness of this class. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

J. B. CLARK. *Exceptionally vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1905. It is an immense, full, red Rose, similar in color to the well-known Général Jacqueminot. Its fragrant flowers come on very long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting. The growth of the plant is unusually strong, rugged, and thorny; in fact, even among the Hybrid Perpetuals it will be difficult to find as strong a grower. Canes from 7 to 8 feet high of one season's growth are quite common. The foliage is also of exceptional size, and a beautiful bronzy green while young. Very hardy. Prune moderately. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

MME. ALBERT BARBIER. *Very vigorous.* Barbier & Co., 1925. A new color variation in the Hybrid Perpetual class, being one of the very few varieties which combine healthy growth with yellow flowers. It is a hybrid between Frau Karl Druschki and the Hybrid Tea Rose, Mrs. Aaron Ward. The bud is a clear fawn-yellow, opening to a cupped flower of a lighter yellow, tinted pink. The plant is remarkably dense and robust, but not as tall-growing as many of our Perpetuals, and is a free bloomer, producing a succession of attractive blooms practically all summer long. May be planted in the same bed with strong-growing Hybrid Teas. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

MRS. JOHN LAING. *Vigorous.* Bennett, 1887. Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of good substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful, light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in our opinion, more points of merit than any other Hybrid Perpetual Rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequalled for cutting purposes. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting Roses until heavy frosts. Practically an everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

PAUL NEYRON. *Very vigorous.* A. Levet, 1869. Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good, free bloomer. Strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up, during summer and fall, occasional stout 3- and 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size and fragrance and in beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all." **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

ULRICH BRUNNER. *Very vigorous.* A. Levet, 1881. Brilliant light cherry-red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant; flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light, glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular Rose. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequalled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

Give your climbing Roses the best possible soil because they are to be in one location for a long time. Practically all those we offer are hardy, even in northern climates. Where they are only semi-hardy and need protection, mention is made of this fact in the descriptions. Where protection is necessary, they should be taken down and covered with clean soil, free from manure and rubbish, to insure wintering; a light mulch of straw or leaves to follow after the ground is frozen is advisable.

The Wichuraiana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc. The blooms of these, coming in clusters, cover the plants *en masse* in their blooming season, which in the latitude of New York City is late June. On practically all of these varieties, the best flowers are produced on old wood. Therefore, prune sparingly, removing the faded flowers and part of their stem, and cutting out only dead wood or straggly branches that impair the shape of the bush.

ALBERTINE (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Barbier & Co., 1921. A comparatively new climber of very distinct color. The vermilion buds, borne in clusters, open to large, double flowers with the outer petals a deep salmon-pink and inner ones a distinct chamois-yellow. Absolutely different from Jacotte, with which it is frequently compared. Good vigorous growth; beautiful foliage; hardy. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

AMERICAN PILLAR (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Raised by Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by Conard & Jones, 1902. A very strong-growing and hardy climber. Its foliage is large, glossy, most attractive and generally healthy. It produces large single flowers of rich, deep pink (almost red) with white center, coming in tremendously large clusters. This being somewhat similar to Hiawatha, but with larger individual flowers, we have discarded the latter variety, giving this the preference. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

AVIATEUR BLÉRIOT (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Fauque & Sons, 1910. A good yellow climber of only moderate growth but the very handsome foliage makes it an excellent pillar Rose. Small orange to apricot-colored buds open to medium-sized, pale yellow flowers filled with small delicate petals and borne in clusters. They remind one of a small yellow pompon chrysanthemum. Not very hardy in northern climates, so we recommend protection. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

BREEZE HILL (Hybrid Wichuraiana). One of the last productions of Dr. W. Van Fleet, and recently introduced by the American Rose Society. The flowers are very full and flat, borne in clusters, and the general color-effect is a light pink and pale yellow, with tints of rose and apricot shadings on a white background; perhaps the color of fresh peach ice cream would best describe the interesting blending of colors in this fine new climber. We have found it very hardy and a good grower. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Chaplin Bros., 1928. A striking new variety in climbers originating from a cross between Paul's Scarlet Climber and American Pillar. Shape and size of the individual flower are the same as Paul's Scarlet, but the color is a rich, lively pink. Flowers borne in immense trusses. The plant is of strong growth and found to be perfectly hardy. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

CHRISTINE WRIGHT (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909. This is a most charming, moderately full climbing Rose of a delightful wild rose-pink color. The flowers are very large for this type of climber and are borne in profusion. Should be more largely planted. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1912. While the name is more or less of a misnomer, this is a very meritorious climber, subject, however, when the weather does not suit it, to fade and turn purplish. The flower is quite large and full, of a bright, medium shade of pink, and the plant a prolific yielder, blooming early for a climbing Rose. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**



Flower of Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. See page 25

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

CLIMBING MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Climbing Hybrid Tea). Chauvry, 1902. A very strong, climbing sport from this well-known pink Hybrid Tea, which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

DR. HUEY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). George C. Thomas, 1914. A moderately large, semi-full flower of the deepest crimson-maroon with a blackish luster, resembling in color the Hybrid Tea, Chateau de Clos Vougeot. It is unquestionably the darkest of the climbing Roses. The plant is vigorous and the blooms are borne in great profusion. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Henderson, 1910. This variety, like Silver Moon, gives us some of the largest flowers yet produced in the Wichuraiana Hybrids. The individual flowers, coming 3 inches or so in diameter, are produced in masses of bloom, characteristic of this class of climbers. The color is a delightful shade of delicate flesh-pink, the flowers being borne on quite long stems, making it a very good variety for cutting, as well as garden decoration. Very vigorous, strong grower, with beautiful, bronze-green, glossy foliage. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

EMILY GRAY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). A. H. Williams, 1918. One of our finest yellow climbers whose large flowers are borne in clusters and do not fade when open. Vigorous in growth, but is not perfectly hardy in northern climates and therefore should be laid down and protected yearly. Old or well-established plants in latitude of New York City, especially in protected and favorable exposures, are usually hardy. The holly-like foliage is most attractive. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

GARDENIA (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Manda, 1899. This is one of the best hardy yellow climbers and was a prime favorite with the late Dr. Robert Huey, a famous amateur rosarian. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with the beautiful, glossy green foliage characteristic of the Wichuraianas. Especially attractive in bud. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

Preserve this Catalog for future reference. The text matter in the latter part will assist you in growing better Roses

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

JACOTTE (*Hybrid Wichuraiana*). Barbier & Co., 1920. Unique among hardy climbers in its vivid orange-yellow flowers which are freely produced early in the season. It is about the same color as Independence Day at its best, but the flowers fade to light yellow instead of to pink. The foliage is remarkable for its angularity and glossiness, and would make a handsome plant if it never threw a flower. Rather slow to get started, Jacotte may require two full seasons of growth in your garden before its full splendor may be appreciated. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

MME. GRÉGOIRE STAECHELIN (*Climbing Hybrid Perpetual*). Pedro Dot, 1927. A new, hardy, vigorous climber brought to this country a few years ago from Spain. The long, pointed buds are at first crimson, striped carmine, opening into a large, semi-double, cup-shaped flower of a lovely pale carmine-pink color. It is a distinct novelty in climbers, being a cross between Frau Karl Druschki and Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Despite its rather awkward name, this Rose will become extremely popular on its merits alone. Fragrance very pleasing. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

MARY WALLACE (*Hybrid Wichuraiana*). Raised by the late Dr. Van Fleet and introduced by the American Rose Society, 1924. This, from the hands which gave us both Dr. W. Van Fleet and Silver Moon, has become equally famous with those varieties. The flower is a large, semi-full one, cupped in form, showing a golden center. The color is pink and one of the most entrancing shades of that color. It is a good, healthy grower, sending up many strong canes yearly from the base and can be grown as either a climbing or a strong Pillar, more or less self-supporting. We like this variety more and more each year and warmly recommend it to the planter who has a place for a Rose of this character. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

NEW DAWN (*Hybrid Wichuraiana*). Somerset Rose Nursery, 1930. This is the new ever-blooming Dr. W. Van Fleet. It is identical in color—blush-pink—but continues to flower freely during the entire growing season. Being a natural variation or sport of the famous Dr. W. Van Fleet, it grows with the same vigor and is equally as hardy. **Extra Grade only, \$2.00.**

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (*Hybrid Wichuraiana*). W. Paul & Son, 1916. While this variety contains Wichuraiana blood, this trait is not pronounced. Both the foliage and flower are large for a climbing Rose; in fact, this variety makes quite an attractive cut-flower. Its chief distinction is its wonderful glowing color which immediately catches the eye and evokes admiration from the beholder. While a reasonably good grower for a climbing Rose, it is not so robust in this respect as, for instance, Silver Moon. It will, however, cover any trellis or veranda of reasonable size. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

SCORCHER (*Climbing Hybrid Tea*). An Australian introduction which we offer this year for the first time. The very large, semi-double flowers are a brilliant vermillion color, not heretofore produced in climbing Roses; flowers are larger and even more vivid in color than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Stock scarce. **Extra Grade only, \$2.00.**

SILVER MOON (*Hybrid Wichuraiana*). Henderson, 1910. During the past 15 years, this climbing Rose, together with its companion, Dr. W. Van Fleet, has been propagated and sold more freely, perhaps, than any other climbing Rose. It is practically a single Rose of enormous size, pure white with a center of golden stamens. It is borne against a background of the most beautiful, glossy, bronzy green foliage to be found in Roses. The growth is unusually luxuriant, making canes from 10 to 20 feet in a season. It is now, in fact, so well known as to make a more extended description unnecessary. It will be many years before it is displaced. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

Home Storage of Dormant Roses

Experienced Rose-planters in northern latitudes where the winters are rather severe have been burying (completely heeling-in) their Roses over the winter instead of planting them immediately in the fall. The method is explained in detail in our Winter Circular which accompanies each fall shipment. Roses for home storage should not be shipped before November.

Polyantha or "Baby" Roses

For constant bloom and bright color in the garden, Polyanthas should be more widely planted. As permanent bedding plants in masses they are unsurpassed and less expensive than annuals, such as geraniums. The low-growing varieties may be used for edging along paths and walks, or as a foreground to tall Roses and shrubs. All of the varieties we offer are very hardy and truly everblooming, the many small flowers being borne in clusters throughout the summer.

The select list of varieties here offered includes the complete range of color in the Polyantha race.

CHATILLON ROSE. Vivid light salmon-pink. Always in flower. Height, 12 to 15 inches.

ELSE POULSEN. Bright rose-pink, semi-double. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

GOLDEN SALMON. Attractive reddish orange colored trusses, non-fading. Height, 12 to 15 inches.

GRUSS AN AACHEN. The individual flowers resemble Hybrid Teas in size and form; buds orange-pink, opening to blush-pink. Very free flowering. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

IDEAL. The finest dark red. Height, 12 to 15 inches.

KATHARINA ZEIMET. Best white. Dwarf; valuable for edging. Height, 10 to 12 inches.

KIRSTEN POULSEN. Medium size; semi-double; bright scarlet. Fine for hedges. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS. Finest brilliant crimson Polyantha. Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

Types of Polyantha Roses

Prices of Polyanthas, Extra Grade only—\$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10, in any combination of varieties; \$75.00 per 100, provided the order totals 25 or more plants in any combination of varieties.



Potted Roses for Late Spring Planting

In past years, during our spring shipping season, we have been obliged to return many orders received too late for planting dormant stock. To satisfy such customers, we can now furnish, about May 1 and thereafter, field-grown plants which we have potted in 6-inch pots during the winter and carried over in deep coldframes. They may be planted during late spring and early summer and are very convenient to fill in vacant spaces here and there in your garden. They will be growing and even may be in bud when you receive them, but may still be planted with an absolute degree of safety.

The list of potted Roses, while containing a representative collection of varieties in all colors, may not contain all the varieties as listed in our catalog. However, when requested or given permission to assist you with the selection, you will always receive more than full value. Prices will be the same as for dormant stock.

Order with friends and take advantage of quantity rates

The Culture of the Rose

Roses are very easy to grow, provided you begin with the right kind of plants. The cultural directions which follow are for you to refer to when special problems arise concerning established plants. Many questions you may want to ask are here answered better than we could tell or write you personally. Simple instructions for the planting and care of newly planted Roses accompany each order.

LOCATION OF SITE. This, the first step, is important. The Rose garden must not be situated directly under the branches of trees, but away from all trees and large deciduous shrubs as their roots usually extend much farther than their branches. Lately we are inclined to qualify this statement just a bit and say that in some cases, especially with some of the weaker growing varieties, partial shade during the hot summer months at least is desirable. We have recently noted some varieties doing exceptionally well in partial shade, provided the situation is such that there will be plenty of air circulation. So that in general, an "open" situation, yet *sheltered* if possible from high winds, but where the plants will get enough air and sunshine will give you the ideal location. While a southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, still the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the Rose is at its best) if the beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Do not plant close to the foundation wall of a building, as the ground does not get the benefit of average rains and, as summer advances, the heat there will be too great.

Where one resides in a city or town, the choice of location for a Rose bed or garden is often quite limited, yet despite this handicap there are many thousands of Rose culturists so situated who are very successful.

SOIL. The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water and in this respect a sandy loam will oftentimes produce nearly as fine Roses as a clay loam. Any good garden soil which will produce good vegetables will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine Roses. A too-heavy soil may be improved by working into it a little coarse sand and vice versa.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS. This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is nevertheless a most important one. Partially rotted animal manure is the most desirable; cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians as it can be used most liberally without danger of burning and is most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Fresh horse manure is very heating and should not be used while in this condition except as a winter mulch and even then should not be applied heavily at once, several light applications a few days apart being better.

Hog, sheep, and chicken manures are also very useful; to the latter should always be added a small amount of acid phosphate. Whatever manure is used, it is essential that same should be thoroughly broken and mixed with the soil and if this is done in a thorough manner, quite fresh manure may, if necessary, be used.

Where manure cannot be obtained—and we realize only too well it is becoming scarcer and more difficult to obtain every year both in the city and country because of truck and automobile rapidly replacing the horse—ground bone is probably the best substitute to supply food. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. Our own practice is to mix fine bone-meal, medium ground bone-meal, and coarse crushed bone. In this way we obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is about covered; then, with the use of a spading fork, it can be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

A high-grade commercial fertilizer will also supply the necessary plant food, but, of course will not assist very much in giving a soil the ideal physical conditions that either manure or rotted sods will. We do not recommend the application of commercial fertilizer at time of planting, whether the planting be done in the fall or in the spring. It may be used the following June or July after fall planting and after the Roses are pretty well established and have bloomed

freely for the first time. A moderate handful to a plant will be sufficient but it should be well watered and hoed in thoroughly immediately upon application. For reasons under "Summer Pruning," we advise against any fertilizing later than the latter part of August.

Commercial fertilizer may also be applied in the form of food tablets. The PlanTabbs Corporation, of Baltimore, Md., manufactures a tablet under the trade name of Fulton's PlanTabbs which contains a rather high potash content and makes, therefore, a desirable plant food for Roses. By dissolving three or four PlanTabbs in a gallon of water, one is able to apply fertilizer very easily. PlanTabbs may be bought at any reliable seed store.

Do not be afraid to use commercial fertilizers and dried concentrated manures; sooner or later we shall have to depend more upon them. Of course, exercise a bit of judgment in their use, as surely those with the true "plant instinct" always do. Do not be tempted to use a fertilizer high in nitrogen content which will give you quick but not lasting results.

We recommend the use of Unleached Hardwood Ashes as a good fertilizer high in potash and one to sweeten the soil. A mixture of one-half bone and one-half ashes, a generous handful applied and worked about each plant approximately three times during the growing season, is good and safe to use. Please remember it is the potash content in fertilizer that will be mainly responsible not only for the deeper tones of the colors of your flowers, but will also ripen the canes of the bushes so that they may become harder and tougher to withstand even severe winters.

Air-slaked lime is good to apply from time to time, especially on an old bed where the soil may be a bit acid, but remember the action of lime is merely to release plant-foods already present in soils and make them more readily available for plant consumption, but in itself is not a fertilizer. Never mix lime and bone-meal (as we recommend ashes and bone above) nor apply to beds at the same time.

PREPARATION OF BEDS. Although good Roses can now be grown from our field-born plants in any good garden soil without special preparation, where the *best* attainable results

are desired the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, i. e., the soil should be removed to that depth, well broken up, and mixed with rotted animal manure, using about one part manure to three parts of soil. This mixture, when returned to bed, should be trodden down until desired grade is reached, or, if the bed is prepared well in advance of planting, left for heavy rains to settle.

In a low situation, or where the water does not gradually disappear after a rain, drainage may be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil, about 8 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substances, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. It is only when you are forced to plant in a low and poorly drained location that we recommend such drainage methods.

While we do not wish to belittle the idea that preparation of the soil is very important, yet we are beginning to believe that subsequent treatment after planting is almost as important as the soil we start with. Many beginners are worried lest their soil is not exactly of the proper





Lady Ashtown



Feu Joseph Looymans

physical and chemical make-up, thinking their rose problems are solved once and for all if the soil is ideally adapted either naturally or by painstaking methods of preparation. In other words, we believe that by judicious methods of feeding, cultivating, spraying or dusting, watering, cutting and pruning, that on only an average soil just as good results may be obtained as where all of your time is given over to preparation and thereafter the Roses are expected to help themselves along.

Planting

DISTANCE APART. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted about 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal, the varieties planted, and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas require about 15 to 20 inches; the distance will often depend on the habit of the variety if a mass planting is to be made. In other words, the stronger growing varieties will have to be spaced a little farther apart than the moderate growers. In general, for Hybrid Teas especially, we recommend close planting.

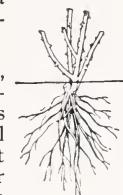
HOW DEEP. If the plant has been budded low (as all of our Roses now are), it should be set so that junction of top with root-stock is just nicely covered, certainly not more than one inch. It is most desirable as an aid to setting the plants at the proper depth that the prepared soil in bed or border be raked nice and level before the planting is begun and that but one hole at a time be dug. Dig this about 15 inches in diameter and varying in depth according to character of the particular root to be set, say about 10 inches on the average. The hole must not be as deep as the length of the roots or the latter will all go together as the soil is filled in. Spread the roots out in all directions at the bottom of the hole and fill in slowly, shaking plant gently meanwhile.

Tread the ground firmly over the roots with feet as each plant is set. *This is most important.*

WATERING. Whether plants are set in the fall or spring, it is always advisable to water thoroughly at time of planting. Do this watering when the hole is two-thirds filled with soil and after tamping with feet is thoroughly done. The ground will be firm, but fill the hole with water and allow it to drain before completely filling the hole with the remainder of the soil.

ON UNPACKING. If the atmosphere is dry, the plants should be placed in a tub or bucket of water of sufficient depth to cover the entire root system. The degree of care given while planting should be governed by the character of the weather and length of time that will be consumed in planting.

Never expose the roots to sunlight or air. From the minute they are unpacked until they are planted, keep them moist and covered.



Pruning

Just before digging Roses in the fall we cut the bush plants back to about 1 foot in height. This is a nice height for handling in both shipping and planting. No further pruning until early spring will be necessary. Climbing Roses we cut back to 2 feet.

SPRING PRUNING. In March, or after all snow is melted, and before growth begins, the canes should be pruned back severely, even if the wood is alive to the ends which is not likely where the winters are severe. The general rule is to cut the weakest canes the shortest, and where these are numerous, some of the smallest ones may, to advantage, be cut out entirely. The severer the pruning, the larger the flowers to follow. A moderate pruning will yield more flowers of less size. We would advise that the stoutest canes be cut back to not more than 6 inches and the weaker ones to 3 inches, referring to Hybrid Teas only. Now in the case of Hybrid Perpetuals, pruning should not be so severe, cutting back the green stems within 8 to 12 inches from the ground.

SPRING PRUNING OLD PLANTS. The wood of the previous season's growth may be treated as advised above. This wood is smoother and greener than older woods. All dead and very old wood should be cut away entirely.

The strong-growing Hybrid Perpetuals need not be pruned so severely as the Hybrid Teas.

The Climbing Roses after becoming established will require but little cutting back. The old, rough canes should be removed to the ground and the lateral or side growths from younger canes should be cut back to about three eyes.

SUMMER PRUNING. At the end of the first or main blooming season, which in this latitude comes in late June, a medium pruning will result in a more bounteous crop of bloom later on. Where the flowers were not cut with a liberal stem, the latter may now mostly be cut back two-thirds or so of their length. Do not, however, cut all growths back nor prune severely as advised in the spring. So severe a pruning will disturb the balance between top and root and will seriously check the growth.

We do not advise later summer pruning nor fertilizing since both will have a tendency to promote late growths which will not have time to ripen or harden for the winter.

Watering

Never allow Rose-beds to become dry throughout the entire growing season from early spring until late fall. We know of many instances where Roses are suffering, especially during July and August, from lack of water. In many cases the gardener imagines his problem is one of feeding, whereas all that is necessary is a thorough soaking. The theory that Rose-gardens must be especially well drained has been carried to the extreme in this country. It is different in the Pacific Northwest and in foreign countries, particularly England, where climate and atmosphere are continually moist. Therefore, our recommendation is always to water, and water plenty, during prolonged dry spells.

Diseases and Insects

BLACK-SPOT. There are two main general diseases to which the Rose is subject; viz., Black-Spot and Mildew. The former, as its name indicates, appears as a black or brownish spot on the foliage. It rarely puts in an appearance until about the close of the first blooming season in June. It always appears first on the lowest foliage and works upward. As a result, this disease will often practically defoliate the bush. It will not kill the latter but will check the growth and bloom for the season.

MILDEW. This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage. Like black-spot, it is of a fungous nature, the spores fastening themselves on the bottom of the leaf and spreading rapidly unless checked. It is most likely to occur where the air-circulation is defective or confined and particularly after cold nights following warm days.

Treatment of Both. The two diseases mentioned may now be controlled by the use of Pomodust or Pomo-Green (a new preparation with coloring added so that it will not appear as sulphur on the foliage). Both of these preparations are made up of nine parts of a very finely prepared sulphur and one part of lead arsenate.

Slugs. There is, too, in this mixture, enough arsenate of lead to keep the foliage free of slugs or green "worms" of various kinds which ordinarily feed thereon.

Applying Dust. It may be best applied by using a powder-gun of some type. These are sold by the larger seed houses. For the sum of one dollar or so a small gun may be obtained which will suffice where one has say less than 100 plants.

The ordinary powder bellows will do if nothing better is obtainable, or one may even deftly throw the powder on by hand. The modern high-pressure dust-gun will, however, distribute the powder most evenly and economically.

When to Apply. We used to recommend that this dust be applied early in the morning while the foliage is wet, but lately our scientific brethren advise that it may be just as well applied while the foliage is dry and still be effective. It is most necessary to apply this powder just before an expected rain, although if we do not have rains for long periods, do not hesitate to apply this powder every week or ten days.

APHIS OR GREEN FLY. A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Either Black-Leaf 40 or one of the new Pyrethrum sprays is effective in killing aphis.

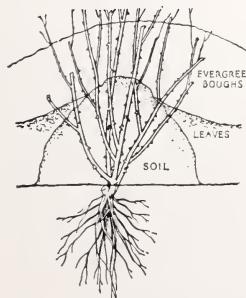
ROSE-BUG OR CHAFER. A familiar insect whose appearance is, fortunately, limited to about three weeks in early summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored Roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by an application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

Various so-called remedies are annually advertised, but we have yet to find one that does not either disfigure the flowers or vilely scent them.

DORMANT SPRAYING. Early in the spring, before growth begins, all dead leaves should be gathered and destroyed. At that time a thorough spraying of the dormant plants and soil with Lime-Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture will help to give a clean bill of health at the start. This mixture may be purchased at seed stores in concentrated form.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insect or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower, and the planter of greenhouse-grown Roses that have been raised among tropical conditions, whose plants suffer severely.

Winter Protection



Mound up about a foot of soil around the stalks of Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals in latitudes where winters are moderate to severe. Where Hybrid Teas are planted closely (as they should be), it may be necessary to bring in a few wheelbarrows of soil from outside the beds, so the roots will not be exposed when soil from the bed is hilled up. Do this from November on, depending on latitude, and fill in the valleys thus made with old manure, leaves, or litter of some kind *after* the soil is frozen a few inches. (See diagram.) In spring, when the frost is leaving the ground, remove this protection gradually.

Winter protection is more fully explained in a circular which accompanies every fall shipment.



Miss Cynthia Forde



Miss Willmott

How to Reach Our Nursery

By Train: Bergen County branch of the Erie Railroad to Fair Lawn or Ridgewood. Telephone office.

By Bus: Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue Bus Terminal, New York City. Take Ridgewood, N. J., bus and get off right at the Nursery, 1 mile north of Arcola Bridge.

By Motor: From New York, main road from New York to Tuxedo, half-way between Hackensack and Ridgewood on the Paramus Road. If coming directly to Fair Lawn, drive 3 miles east on Fair Lawn Avenue to Paramus Road.

Location: On the Paramus Road (Franklin Turnpike) in Paramus Borough, 1 mile north of the New Route 4 State Highway Bridge crossing the Saddle River in Arcola. The Paramus Road is at present designated as N. J. Route 2, main road from Hackensack to Tuxedo, N. Y. In anticipation of traffic from the new bridge over the Hudson at 175th St., New York City, Route 2 will be changed in another year. We are in the center of 5-mile distances from Paterson, Ridgewood, Hackensack, and Oradell; 2½ miles east of the Fair Lawn station and the new city called Radburn.

Do not look for us directly in Fair Lawn. The old Peterson farm has been sold and hundreds of new homes are now built on the acreage where Roses and Peonies were growing a few years ago.

Visitors Are Always Welcome. Peonies are usually at their height June 5-10. Roses in the field are best from late June on through October. Write for more definite information.

Three Reliable Dusting Materials, Manufactured by the Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co., Middleport, N. Y.

POMODUST. For Black-Spot and Mildew.

POMO-GREEN. For Black-Spot and Mildew. A new dust which does not discolor the foliage, a little more expensive than Pomodust, but more effective.

ALL-IN-ONE-DUST. For Black-Spot, Mildew, and Aphis.

Prices subject to change but always reasonable and inexpensive. A good insurance for success with Roses. Your local seed store carries these products.

A Path to the Rose-Buyer's Feet

It affords us much pleasure to quote from a few of the many unsolicited letters received since publishing last year's Catalog. We cannot help feeling how much these voluntary expressions should mean to the prospective planter who has not yet learned about Peterson's Roses.

It is a matter of no small importance when a Rose business, national in scope, is kept in such close contact with its patrons. The favorable and inspiring reports from all over the country are ample proof that our stock is all we claim it to be. Permission to quote from letters of record has been granted in June and July, when the final test for Roses comes. The additional remarks printed here in *italics* are noteworthy.

Lake View Ave., E., Brightwaters, L. I., N. Y., *July 27, 1931.*

The Roses planted last fall have been wonderful and still are wonderful bushes. Every visitor to my garden has exclaimed about the plants and can hardly believe I have had them only since last fall. It has been a great joy to me to tell them just who grew them originally and to advise their getting only Peterson-grown Roses in their own gardens. I've had many disappointments but never from Roses bought of you.—*MRS. B. A. JACKSON.*

44 Rose Ave., Patchogue, N. Y., *May 12, 1931.*

I received the sixteen Roses and am pleased with the appearance of the plants. I wish to duplicate my order, and herewith enclose check.

Later, under date of *July 29, 1931*: *The Rose bushes were very satisfactory—all have lived, and all produced many beautiful blooms this season.*—*MRS. RALPH J. HAWKINS.*

154 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass., *August 2, 1930.*

The climbing Rose plants purchased from you last fall were all wonderfully fine specimens of what real plants should be, and I assure you they have made friends for you.

Later, under date of *July 29, 1931*: *I am pleased with the opportunity to express to you my appreciation of the genuine worth of your stock, both Roses and peonies. I have wondered at times how it is possible for anybody to grow such fine plants and roots, and particularly how you can sell at your prices, considering the quality.*—*THOMAS F. GLEAVY.*

3520 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa, *March 31, 1931.*

I am very much pleased with the Roses you sent me. One could not ask for better stock. Thanks for excellent stock and prompt shipment.—*I. L. CHAMBERLAIN.*

687 Congress St., Portland, Maine, *July 29, 1931.*

I have bought Roses of your house for the last twenty years, and last fall you sent me twenty-five of the finest bushes I have ever seen. I also bought sixteen of another well-known house. They were both put in the same bed, given the same winter treatment, with the spring result of only two of yours not surviving the winter and eleven of the other sixteen not starting at all. Your bushes have borne wonderfully this season. I want some more later.—*HENRY H. BROCK, M. D.*

107-29 171st St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., *July 30, 1931.*

Your plants have bloomed continuously. Will recommend them as the highest quality and best plants I have ever bought anywhere. I only wish I had space for more. I have cut many every day.—*MRS. EDITH E. CHANDLER.*

Wilton, Conn., *May 3, 1931.*

The Roses all look fine, and I certainly appreciate dealing with a firm which takes a personal interest in the welfare of the goods they sell!—*MRS. HORACE BIGELOW.*

19 Pitcher Ave., West Medford, Mass., *April 21, 1931.*

The Roses arrived O. K. and look fine. I have no doubt I will have some very handsome flowers before very long.—*JAMES B. BELL.*

Care *The Saratogian*, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., *June 26, 1930.*

The Roses you sent me last fall have bloomed in a marvelous manner. I remarked when I received them that they were remarkably fine plants; when I dug them out from under the dirt banks this spring they were all budded out ready to go, and they never hesitated. They are by far the best plants that ever went into my garden. My usual fall order will go to you in September, but in the meantime I want you to know and share with me the great satisfaction they have given me.

Later, under date of *July 30, 1931*: *Yes, gladly. I have had and am still having a wonderful Rose-year from your plants.*—*W. HOWARD MOODY.*

737 Clark St., Johnstown, Pa., *June 25, 1931.*

I want to let you know that the Roses I bought from you this spring are wonderful. I am pleased with them. They are in full bloom now, and everybody admires them.—*WILHELM MOSER.*

Stonington, Conn., *April 21, 1931.*

Last November I set out eight of your Roses, and I did not lose one this winter. They are most satisfactory.—*MRS. H. A. MYERS.*

7052 S. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ills., *April 10, 1931.*

From now on I will buy all my Rose bushes from you. It is not only that I appreciate the service, but I know that the Roses I received from you are far superior to any I have received from —, —, and —.—*E. R. NACHEL.*

Carroll Station, Baltimore, Md., April 24, 1931.

I have received the shipment of Roses and find them to be very fine plants. The quality of your plants, as well as your service, is very satisfactory. I will be glad to pass you further orders whenever opportunity offers, and should this prove of any service to you, will be glad to have you refer to me, as well as to recommend you to any friends who may be interested in Rose-culture.—VICTOR G. BLOEDE, Ch. E.

911 W. Green St., Hastings, Mich., April 30, 1931.

They are lovely plants! I have 184 plants set 15 inches apart in beds 3 feet wide. I have beautiful Roses all summer long. I send to you for my Roses because I get better plants and I like the way you bud them.—MRS. R. C. FULLER.

38 Beechwood Ave., Manhasset, L. I., N. Y., April 15, 1931.

The Roses we bought from you a year or so ago certainly were a delight to ourselves and neighbors last summer and are still very hardy, going through the winter in great shape.—ARNOLD W. BEHRINGER.

R. 4, Jackson, Mich., October 13, 1930.

I don't believe, from all the failures I hear about, that there is any firm that sends out the kind of plants you do, and I shall surely continue to recommend you to all my customers.—MRS. P. A. MILLER.

404 Susquehanna Ave., W. Pittston, Pa., March 30, 1931.

The Rose plants you sent me last week were so fine that I am sending for more.—MRS. JOHN A. LAW.

Glenview, Ky., April 22, 1931.

You may be interested to know that of the many Roses in my garden, the ones that I got from Peterson are by far the sturdiest plants, and give greater promise of gorgeous blooms, at the present writing.—MRS. BRUCE HALDEMAN.

314 Walter Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., June 10, 1931.

I entered six of my Roses (one of each variety) at a recent garden show and won first prize for that particular class. Was complimented by a member of the County Garden Federation upon the unusual varieties and unsurpassed condition of the foliage, which gives me quite a feeling of satisfaction, especially as I am an amateur at Rose-growing. Have had marvelous Roses from each of my twenty-four bushes and expect to get more next year.—MRS. L. A. FERM.

232 William St., New London, Conn., April 20, 1931.

The Roses you sent last October have come in fine this spring. We had them well covered during the winter with manure, so that they were well protected. They certainly are a healthy-looking lot. Mrs. Crandall is much pleased with them.—F. D. CRANDALL.

Care Alexander Brothers Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., April 4, 1931.

The Rose bushes came in perfect condition and were healthy, stout, strong plants. I am confident that I will have the success that I have had from all of my past orders from you.—W. E. COLLIER.

Box 637, Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1931.

The Roses are all growing beautifully, and I have high hopes of them. I have never seen a giant like that J. B. Clark Rose. Besides that all the others that I have had in the past looked like cheap imitations, and I have had fifty-three of them, so I have had a chance to observe.

Later, under date of July 30, 1931: *When you consider that my mother died seven years ago next month, and at that time I said I wanted "a hedge of Roses" for my mother in her cemetery lot, it did not seem unreasonable or impossible, but I have been seven years getting it; when you consider that I have tried four nurseries before I came to yours, and the Roses died and died and died; when you consider that I have just about the worst possible conditions to work under—poor soil, a northwestern exposure, and on top of a hill—you may imagine how delighted I was when I saw the kinds of Roses you sent me and how much more delighted I was when I saw how they bloomed. There is at present planting-space for only fifteen, as the lot is small, but, in early June, fourteen of those fifteen were blooming profusely and, for the first time in seven years, I had accomplished "the hedge of Roses" that I set out to get—thanks to the ones you had sent me. You can use any part of this letter or any other letter that I have ever sent you, for I should like everyone who wants to grow Roses to come to you. They will not only be pleased—they will be delighted.*—MISS ANN PASCHALL.

134 Highland St., Hyde Park, Mass., April 8, 1931.

We had such wonderful results from your Rose bushes last year. We were simply delighted with every one of them, and not one of them winter-killed. A friend of mine at the same time put in fifty new Roses from — in — and less than half of them lived through the summer.—MRS. PAULINE H. TILESTON.

1200 Campbell St., Williamsport, Pa., July 3, 1931.

The Roses I got from you this spring are all doing beautifully.—MRS. C. N. TULL.

Eagle Rock, Prides Crossing, Mass., March 26, 1931.

The Roses received from you last season have done splendidly.—W. A. WARD, Supt. to Mrs. Henry C. Frick.

Box 1476, Williamson, W. Va., March 19, 1931.

Order for Roses and check are enclosed. Every one of the Roses I ordered from you last fall is looking fine and all are going to grow.—H. H. WILLIAMSON.

FALL 1931--SPRING 1932

GEORGE H. PETERSON, INC., FAIR LAWN, N. J.

The use of this ORDER SHEET will insure the prompt and correct filling of your order

Name	Number					
Mail Address	Received					
Express Address (If different from above)	Shipped					
WHEN TO SHIP: You may trust to our judgment in sending stock at best planting time for your locality, notifying you date of shipment. Or, when special shipping date is desired, state here _____.	Amount Enclosed	By				
SHIPPING { In Fall, early October through to late November. SEASONS { In Spring, middle of March through month of May; after May 10, potted stock.						
Please indicate in figures, in columns marked "Quantity," how many of each variety are wanted.	NO. 1 GRADE		EXTRA GRADE		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Dollars	Cents
HYBRID PERPETUALS						
BARONESS ROTHSCHILD	PINK		\$0.80		\$1.00	
CAPT. HAYWARD	RED		.80		1.00	
CLIO	BLUSH		.80		1.00	
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI	WHITE		.80		1.00	
GEORG ARENDS	PINK		.80		1.00	
GEORGE DICKSON	RED		.80		1.00	
HENRY NEVARD	RED		1.00		1.25	
J. B. CLARK	RED		.80		1.00	
MME. ALBERT BARBIER	YELLOW		.80		1.00	
MRS. JOHN LAING	PINK		.80		1.00	
PAUL NEYRON	PINK		.80		1.00	
ULRICH BRUNNER	RED		.80		1.00	
OFFER D: The Hybrid Perpetual Dozen Less 10% Fall Discount			..		10.00	
			..		9.00	
				Sub- Total		

Simple Planting Instructions Accompany Each Shipment

10% DISCOUNT ON FALL SHIPMENTS

Please indicate in figures, in columns marked "Quantity," how many of each variety are wanted.

Please indicate in figures, in columns marked "Quantity," how many of each variety are wanted.		NO. 1 GRADE		EXTRA GRADE		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Dollars	Cents
	<i>Forward</i>						
HYBRID TEAS, Everblooming							
BETTY	YELLOW-PINK		\$0.90			\$1.10	
BETTY UPRICHARD	COPPER-PINK		.90			1.10	
CHARLES K. DOUGLAS	RED		.90			1.10	
CHATEAU DE C. VOUGEOT	SCARLET-RED		.90			1.25	
COLUMBIA	PINK		.90			1.25	
CUBA	COPPERY RED		1.00			1.25	
DAME EDITH HELEN	PINK		1.00			1.25	
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON	YELLOW		.90			1.10	
EDEL	WHITE		.90			1.10	
ELDORADO	YELLOW		.90			1.10	
ETOILE DE FEU	FLAME-YELLOW		1.00			1.25	
ETOILE DE FRANCE	RED		.90			1.10	
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE	RED		.90			1.25	
FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS	ORANGE		.90			1.25	
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY	RED		.90			1.10	
GRANGE COLOMBE	CREAM-YELLOW		.90			1.10	
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ	RED		.90			1.10	
HORTULANUS BUDDE	SCARLET		.90			1.10	
IMPERIAL POTENTATE	PINK		.90			1.25	
INDEPENDENCE DAY	YELLOW		.90			1.10	
JOANNA HILL	YELLOW		1.00			1.25	
JONKHEER J. L. MOCK	PINK		.90			1.10	
KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA	WHITE		.90			1.25	
KILLARNEY QUEEN	PINK		.90			1.10	
LADY ALICE STANLEY	PINK		.90			1.10	
LADY ASHTOWN	PINK		.90			1.10	
LADY MARGARET STEWART	YELLOW		1.00			1.25	
LADY PIRRIE	YELLOW		.90			1.10	
LADY URSULA	BLUSH		.90			1.10	
LAURENT CARLE	RED		.90			1.10	
LOS ANGELES	SALMON-PINK		.90			1.25	
MME. BARDOU JOB	YELLOW		.90			1.10	
MME. BUTTERFLY	YELLOW-PINK		.90			1.10	
MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT	SALMON		.90			1.10	
MME. JULES BOUCHE	WHITE		.90			1.10	
MARG. M GREDY	ORANGE-VERMILION		.90			1.10	
MISS CYNTHIA FORDE	PINK		.90			1.10	
						<i>Sub- Total</i>	

SEE LAST PAGE FOR QUANTITY PRICES

Prices include DELIVERY CHARGES PREPAID (See inside
Catalog Covers)

Please indicate in figures, in columns marked "Quantity," how many of each variety are wanted.

		NO 1. GRADE		EXTRA GRADE		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Dollars	Cents
	<i>Forward</i>						
MISS LOLITA ARMOUR	ORANGE		\$0.90		\$1.10		
MISS WILLMOTT	WHITE		.90		1.25		
MRS. AARON WARD	YELLOW		.90		1.10		
MRS. CHARLES BELL	PINK		.90		1.10		
MRS. E. P. THOM	YELLOW		.90		1.25		
MRS. F. DENNISON	BLUSH-YELLOW		.90		1.10		
MRS. HENRY BOWLES	PINK		.90		1.10		
MRS. HENRY MORSE	PINK		.90		1.10		
MRS. P. S. DU PONT	GOLDEN YELLOW		..		1.50		
MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN	PINK		.90		1.10		
OPHELIA	YELLOW-BLUSH		.90		1.10		
PADRE	COPPERY SCARLET		.90		1.10		
PRES. HERBERT HOOVER	FLAME		1.10		1.50		
RADIANCE	PINK		.90		1.10		
RAPTURE	YELLOW-PINK		.90		1.10		
RED RADIANCE	RED		.90		1.10		
REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS	YELLOW		.90		1.25		
ROSELANDIA	GOLDEN YELLOW		.90		1.10		
SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET	YELLOW		.90		1.10		
SOUV. DE G. BECKWITH	SALMON-PINK		.90		1.10		
SOUV. DE G. PERNET	DEEP PINK		.90		1.10		
SYRACUSE	RED		..		1.50		
TALISMAN	GOLDEN YELLOW		.90		1.25		
VILLE DE PARIS	YELLOW		.90		1.25		
WILHELM KORDES	COPPERY SALMON		.90		1.10		
WILLIAM F. DREER	BLUSH-YELLOW		.90		1.10		
WILLIAM R. SMITH	BLUSH		.90		1.10		
OFFER A: The "Peterson Dozen" Hybrid Teas Less 10% Fall Discount			9.50		12.00		
			8.55		10.80		
OFFER A3: 36 plants; 3 sets of Offer A Less 10% Fall Discount			..		28.50		
			..		25.65		
OFFER B: 6 Yellow Hybrid Teas Less 10% Fall Discount			5.00		6.50		
			4.50		5.85		
OFFER C: 8 Strongest Hybrid Tea Varieties Less 10% Fall Discount			6.25		7.50		
			5.60		6.75		
OFFER C3: 24 plants; 3 sets of Offer C Less 10% Fall Discount			..		18.50		
			..		16.60		
					Sub-Total		

SEE LAST PAGE FOR QUANTITY PRICES

Prices include DELIVERY CHARGES PREPAID

(See inside
Catalog Covers)

Please indicate in figures, in columns marked "Quantity," how many of each variety are wanted.

	Forward	NO. 1 GRADE		EXTRA GRADE		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Dollars	Cents
CLIMBING ROSES							
ALBERTINE	PINK TO CHAMOIS-YELLOW		\$0.90		\$1.25		
AMERICAN PILLAR	RED		.80		1.00		
AVIATEUR BLERIOT	YELLOW		.80		1.00		
BREEZE HILL	CREAM-PINK		.80		1.00		
CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER	PINK		.80		1.00		
CHRISTINE WRIGHT	PINK		.80		1.00		
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY	PINK		.80		1.00		
CLIMBING MME. CAR. TESTOUT	PINK		.80		1.00		
DR. HUEY	MAROON		.80		1.00		
DR. W. VAN FLEET	BLUSH		.80		1.00		
EMILY GRAY	YELLOW		.80		1.00		
GARDENIA	YELLOW		.80		1.00		
JACOTTE	ORANGE		.90		1.25		
MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN	PINK		1.00		1.25		
MARY WALLACE	PINK		.80		1.00		
NEW DAWN	BLUSH		..		2.00		
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER	RED		.80		1.00		
SCORCHER	SCARLET		..		2.00		
SILVER MOON	WHITE		.80		1.00		

POLYANTHAS (Baby Ramblers)

\$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10; \$75.00 per 100.

EXTRA GRADE ONLY

TOTAL

QUANTITY PRICES OF ROSES

Varieties priced at	80 cts. each are \$7.50 for 10; \$65.00 per 100 90 cts. each are \$8.00 for 10; \$70.00 per 100 \$1.00 each are \$9.00 for 10; \$80.00 per 100 \$1.10 each are \$10.00 for 10; \$85.00 per 100 \$1.25 each are \$11.00 for 10; \$100.00 per 100 \$1.50 each are \$13.50 for 10; \$125.00 per 100
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In order to obtain the 10-rate, order 10 or more Roses in lots of 3 or more of same variety. In order to obtain the 100-rate, order 50 or more Roses in lots of 5 or more of each variety wanted. If in doubt, send in your order with the varieties carefully marked and we will net price it for you.

REMEMBER that by adding 10 cents per plant for Roses planted fall 1931, we insure you against any and all losses over the first winter and up until June 1, 1932. This plan is especially for those who still have some doubts about the advisability of fall planting.

Read Carefully...Before Ordering

THIS CATALOG IS ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER

When We Ship. Where fall planting is practiced, we begin shipping in early October to northern points and to places where people are leaving their summer homes; the bulk of fall shipping is done during the last half of October and all of November.

Spring shipping usually begins about March 15 to southern points and continues up until the first or second week in May. After that we ship potted plants.

We ship by Express or Parcel Post, depending upon the size of the order

DELIVERY CHARGES prepaid east of the Mississippi to obtain prepaid transportation west of the Mississippi, the order must amount to \$10.00 or more.

EXCEPTION:

Potted plants always sent Express Collect

Safe arrival of plants in good condition is guaranteed.

Every plant guaranteed true to name and carefully labeled with a durable printed wooden label, copper wired.

Substitutions. When ordering late in the season, please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold out on receipt of your order—whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety sent. Absolutely no substitutions made unless authorized.

Prices in this Catalog are net and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold for. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in Rose plants.

We do not solicit orders under \$3.00.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Check, or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order.

C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent.

Charge Accounts. We are pleased to open a charge account if desired. Kindly tell us just a little about yourself or mention friends of yours who have dealt with us. It is advisable to furnish your bank reference. No charge account opened for less than \$10.00.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.



Charles K. Douglas

SEE PAGE 12

GEORGE H. PETERSON
INCORPORATED

Rose and Peony Specialists

Fair Lawn, New Jersey

How to Reach Nursery: Refer to page 32